

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>BALTIMORE</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/19/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/29, 30; 2/25; 3/18; 4/3, 9, 17/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> /DSE
TITLE <b>COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN TWO EXHIBITION ISLANDS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - PI</b>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

, Maryland negative.  
Background information set forth.  
T-1 records negative for PEDRO HOLANDA.

- RUC -

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 08-10-2011

DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND:

advised that he has been the owner of the building located at this address since 1946 and that he operates a cleaning business on the first floor of this building. He stated that nobody named  lived in the building at any time since he has owned it. He stated further that nobody answering the description of  lived in the building or in the neighborhood, to the best of his knowledge.

were interviewed but none of them knew  by name or knew of anyone answering her description who lived in the neighborhood. They each stated that there are a large number of rooming houses in the vicinity and that there is a rapid turn-over of roomers occupying same.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<b>105-1397-99</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			
5 - Bureau (64-200-239)			
3 - Washington Field (105-1397)			
2 - Baltimore (105-367)			

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BA 105-367

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he is the manager of the property located at [redacted]. He stated that he thinks he remembers [redacted] from her description but does not recall her name. He advised that the couple he believes to be [redacted] were nice, quiet tenants who resided at the address for a short period of time. He could furnish no information concerning their loyalty to the United States Government. [redacted] advised that there is no one presently residing at [redacted] who resided there in 1949.

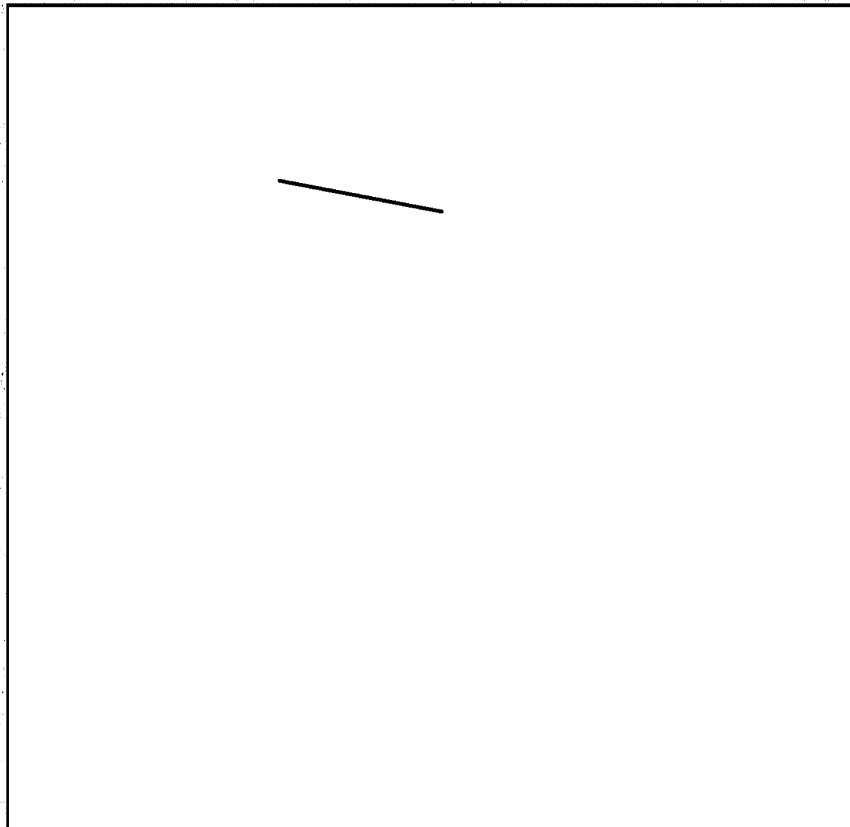
[redacted] were interviewed with negative results.

The following investigation was conducted by SA RALPH C. VOGEL:

[redacted] advised that [redacted] resided at her residence, occupying a top floor apartment for approximately three months commencing around the first part of January, 1949. She stated that [redacted]

[redacted] She described him as a very quiet individual and stated that any information she had concerning [redacted] for the most part was the result of conversations with [redacted]. She stated that [redacted]

BA 105-367



The following investigation was conducted by SE

[REDACTED]

T-1, another government agency which maintains personnel records, advised on April 17, 1952, that it had no record of PEDRO PAJOYA HOLANDA, aka Hollanday.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 105-367

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The investigation by SA RALPH C. VOGEL was conducted as a result of Newark letter to Baltimore dated May 23, 1949, and the information was forwarded to Newark from Baltimore by letter dated 7/1/49 entitled "VISHNU D. COKHALF, SM-C", Newark file 100-31910.

INFORMANT:

T-1      G-2, Central Records Facility, Fort  
         Holabird, Baltimore, Maryland

REFERENCE:

Report of PAUL B. GIBSON dated 11/8/51 at Philadelphia  
Philadelphia letter to Bureau dated 11/8/50  
Washington Field letter to Bureau dated 4/7/52.

NO.                     

DATE 4/23/52

☒ MIMEOGRAPHING  
☐ MULTIGRAPHING  
☐ REPLIMAT

☐ PHOTOGRAPHING  
☐ DUPLICATION  
☐ ADDRESSOGRAPHING

☐ PHOTOSTATING

☐ MULTI-LITHING

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		LETTERHEAD PLAIN		
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B		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED <del>DATE 08-19-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN</del>		
		Searched .....		
		Serialized .....		
		Indexed .....		
		Filed .....		

REMARKS OR DESCRIPTION	<del>COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE</del> PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNED**

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105-1397  
WOG:kwt

**D. D. LEED, SAC.**

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105-1397-106

# PHOTOGRAPHIC

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DATE 4/23/1

☐ PHOTOSTATING

☐ MULTI-LITHING

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105-1397-101

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6  
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FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: Washington Field

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE MAY 2 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/3, 4, 5, 10, 16, 17, 21/52	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] WOC:kw
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability advises Hukbalahap movement in Philippines is decreasing in strength, and is believed to be under control. Many Huk members of Guerrilla Army took advantage of government offer of amnesty and returned to normal life. Informant has no knowledge of any communication or activities between Huks in Philippines and persons in the United States. Army retirement record of PEDRO P. HOLANDA set out. [REDACTED] has no information regarding Communist activities in the Philippines. He left Philippines in 1946.

P

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 08-30-2011

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-1 of known reliability, who maintains contact with Philippine authorities, advised that the Hukbalahap movement in the Philippines seems to be losing strength and aggressiveness. He said the president of the Philippines had in the recent past offered amnesty to the rank and file members of the Huks, and that many members had laid down their arms and taken advantage of the opportunity to abandon the Huk Guerrillas. The informant stated that many of the Huks were people who desired Agrarian reforms, and when such reforms were not forthcoming they joined up with the Huks to try to force the government to place reforms demanded into effect. He said, no doubt, the leadership of the Huks had come under the influence of Communism, but many of the rank and file members have no

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-1397

particular interest in Communism, and will probably return to normal life once the desired land reforms are fully put into effect.

T-1 advised that he has been unable to establish any activity or communication between the Huks and persons in the United States. If there is any activity in the United States in behalf of the Huks it is of small proportions and of little consequence.

SE [ ] caused a search to be made of the officer and enlisted files of the Army and Air Force for a file pertaining to PEDRO PAJOTA HOLANDA, aka, PEDRO HOLLANDA, and was advised that no record could be found in Washington, D. C.

[ ]  
[ ] advised that he served in the Philippines from 1943 to 1946, as [ ] but that his duties did not involve the Huk movement, but were concerned with collaborating with the American Consul in connection with persons from the Philippines trying to enter the United States. He advised that [ ]

[ ] had worked almost exclusively with Huk cases and has been trying to keep up with them since returning to private life. He said [ ] would know more about members of the Huks and of any contacts with persons in the United States than anyone else he knew of.

[ ] advised that he has never heard of [ ] and could furnish no information regarding him.

[ ]  
made available the Finance Office file pertaining to PEDRO P. HOLANDA, Army serial numbers 6736045 and W 2123051, whose current address is Post Office Box 575, Riverbank, California. HOLANDA received a disability discharge from the Army on March 31, 1949, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, after 20 years service in the United States Army. This file reflects that he was born April 13, 1906, at Leyte, Philippine Islands. He is currently receiving \$201.89 per month retirement pay from the Army.

PENDING

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT

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T-1:

[REDACTED]

is a confidential source of information of the Washington Field Office.

LEADS

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

At the Army Records Center will review the service file of PEDRO P. HOLANDA, ASN 6736045 and W 2123051 and report background information. Will furnish copy of report to the San Francisco Office, in which territory HOLANDA resides.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will follow results of investigation.

One copy of this report is designated for the Baltimore Office for its assistance in checking the files of G-2 for the name of PEDRO P. HOLANDA, as set out in Washington Field Office letter dated April 7, 1952.

One copy of this report is designated for the information of the Newark Office, as that office has an outstanding lead to interview [REDACTED] who is also mentioned in this report.

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One copy of this report is furnished for the information of the San Francisco Office as PEDRO P. HOLANDA, mentioned herein, resides in the San Francisco Office territory.

WFO 105-1397

REFERENCES: Report of SA JAMES O. NEWPHER dated August 24, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

Report of SA NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA dated April 11, 1952, at New York City.

Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau and Baltimore Office dated April 7, 1952.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW HAVEN, CONN.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/8/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/28/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <b>ljs</b>
TITLE <b>COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - PI</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No record of [REDACTED] at Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

-RUC-

## DETAILS:

At Hartford, Connecticut

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] made a thorough search of the records of Aetna and all branches of this company but was unable to locate any record for [REDACTED]

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 08-10-2011

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		<b>105-1397-103</b>	
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3 - Washington Field (105-1397)		<b>MAY 8 1952</b>	
2 - New Haven (100-13617)		<b>F. O.</b>	
		<i>lwoe</i>	

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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NH 100-13617

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Report of SA NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA dated 4/11/52  
at New York.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (105-1397)

DATE: 5/19/52

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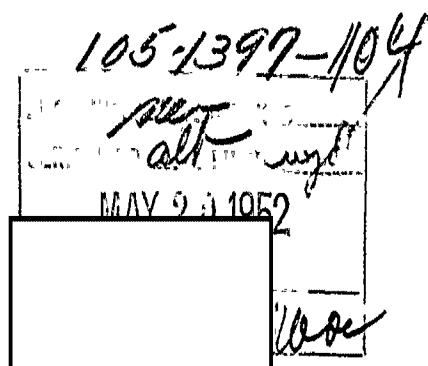
FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (105-367)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; IS-PI.Re report of SA [REDACTED], dated 5/2/52, at  
Washington, D.C.

A recheck of the files of G-2, Central Records Facility, Fort. Holabird, Baltimore, Maryland, was made from information furnished in report of reference concerning PEDRO P. HOLANDA, ASN-6736045 and W-2123051, and no record could be located. RUC.

OGA:rj

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Director, FBI (64-200-239)

5-21-52

SAC, St. Louis (105-192)

ATTENTION: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

Rerep of SA [ ] dated May 2, 1952 at Washington, D. C.

The service record for PEDRO P. HOLANDA, ASN 6736045 and U-2123051, was not located at RACAG. However, RACAG files reflect that the entitled record and 201 file were transferred to Personnel Information Branch, AGO, Washington, D. C., on February 8, 1949.

Inasmuch as the record for HOLANDA may be located at AGO, Washington, D. C., the Identification Division is requested to handle the lead in rerep if record is located.

For the information of the Identification Division, a copy of rerep is enclosed herewith.

RUC

TAK:wor

Encl.

cc: WFO (105-1397)

105-1397-105

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)

DATE 09-22-2011

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Washington Field (105-1397)

DATE: May 28, 1952

FROM : Director, FBI (64-200-239)

(per OGA letter 9-6-11) 105-1397-106

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES  
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~Rerep of SA James O. Newpher, dated January 5, 1952,  
at Washington, D. C., in the captioned matter.Your attention is directed to Page 4 of this  
report and to the information contained therein attributed  
to T-10

(S)

a copy of which was furnished your office as an attachment  
to your copy of Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated  
November 19, 1951, captionedInternal  
Security - R and PI."

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You will note that the

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For your information in connection with the above,

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Submit corrected pages for the report of SA Newpher.

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Copies of the corrected pages of SA Newpher's  
report should be furnished auxiliary offices. Nine copies  
of the corrected pages should be submitted to the Bureau. When  
submitting corrected pages, "T-10,

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(S)

You should immediately obtain from SA Newpher his  
explanation for the manner in which the report was prepared.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~SECRET~~

105-1397-106

## NO.

DATE 6/14

☐ PHOTOSTATING

☐ MULTI-LITHING

**APPROVED**

0-11  
JON:GJ Isaker

Searched  
Serialized  
Indexed  
Filed

**SIGNED**

**R.B. BOOD**

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC

NEGATIVES
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DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

June 10, 1952

SAC, WFO (105-1397)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

Rebulet 5/28/52 and rerap SA JAMES O. WENPHER, WFO,  
dated 1/5/52.

Submitted herewith are two copies of corrected pages  
4 and 8, in accordance with referenced letter, to auxiliary offices  
who previously received copies of referenced report. Nine  
corrected copies of pages 4 and 8 are being furnished the Bureau.

JON:OJD

- 2 - Los Angeles (105-855) (Reg. Mail)
- 2 - Philadelphia (105-614) (Reg. Mail)
- 2 - San Francisco (105-882) (Reg. Mail)

Encs. (9)

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105-1397-108

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DATE 6/4

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	Searched _____			
	Serialized _____			
	Indexed _____			
	Filed _____			

Communist Activities in  
Philippine Islands 105-1397

~~Pls return for  
cover letter.~~

APPROVED

**SIGNED**

0-11  
JON:cj decker

**R.B. MOOD**

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R.B. HOOD  
105-1397-<sup>109</sup>~~108~~

# PHOTOGRAPHIC

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SAC, WFO (105-1397)

June 11, 1952

SA JAMES O NEWPHER

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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)  
DATE 09-22-2011

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES  
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAT. SECURITY - PT

(per OGA letter 9-6-11)

ReBulet to WFO, dated May 28, 1952, and my report  
January 5, 1952.

Referenced letter requested an immediate explana-  
tion for the manner in which referenced report was prepared  
concerning the dismissal of [REDACTED]  
by the Civilian Censorship Department of the U. S. Army.

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(S)

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] a copy of which was furnished this office by the  
Bureau as an attachment to Bulet dated November 19, 1951,  
entitled [REDACTED] - INTERNAL SECURITY -

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(S)

R & PT (WFO File 105-2337-5). [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

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(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S) "Confidential Informant T-10 [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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JON:fk

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*105-1397-110*  
*Ju*

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WFO 105-1397

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(S)

It is to be noted that she was charged with violating the sanctity of the mails for permitting a fellow-worker in her department to remove photographs from a letter in her custody and deliver them personally to the addressee, with whom the fellow worker was personally acquainted.

(S)

Disregarding the penalty or action taken against her, the violation or charge is still the same -- violating the sanctity of the mails. Therefore it was believed by this agent that the reason for the decision of dismissal with prejudice rather than criminal prosecution was an administrative matter within the Civilian Censorship Department of the U. S. Army and should not be set forth in a Bureau report.

- 2 -  
~~SECRET~~



DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

June 11, 1952

SAC, WFO (105-1397)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES  
IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

ReBulet May 2, 1952, with reference to the report  
of JAMES O. NEWPHER, dated January 5, 1952.

As requested there are forwarded herewith copies  
of a memorandum from Agent NEWPHER explaining why he did  
not state in his report additional information surrounding  
the dismissal with prejudice of [redacted]. Agent NEWPHER  
states that he did not include this information because in  
his opinion it was an administrative matter. I am in  
agreement with Agent NEWPHER that to have added that [redacted]  
was relieved of criminal intent but her dismissal with  
prejudice was believed to be necessary in order to maintain  
discipline was information purely of an administrative  
character and did not belong in the investigative report.  
Accordingly, no further action is recommended in connection  
with this matter.

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b7c

RBH:fk  
Encls.

*sent  
6-11-52*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-10-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JM

*105-1397-111*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1-4

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER **99 003 B**

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Army  AR	Pedro Pajota Holanda #6736045 Pedro Pagota Holanda #5946707	8-27-37 Pres. of S.F. Calif. alien regis 2-20-43		
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-10-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN</p>				
			<p>105-1397-112</p> <p>SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED JUN 1 1962 FBI - NEW YORK</p>	

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b7C

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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2

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
Director

99 003 B

The following FBI record, NUMBER

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	<p>DESCRIPTION: Color: Brown Sex: male Height: 5'6" Weight: 135 lbs. Hair: black Eyes: brown Complexion: dark Build: medium Scars and marks: <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>" scar across tip right index finger, herniotomy scar left. Birth: 4-13-06, Palo, Leyte, P.I. Residence: in 1943, 1st Filipino Infantry Camp Beale, Yuba Calif.  Person to be notified: (Wife) Mrs. Maxima Abardo Holanda 1204 Pine St, Marysville Calif.</p>			
	<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-10-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN</p>			

Notations indicated by \* ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (105-1397)

DATE: June 18, 1952

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FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI (64-200-239)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

Re St. Louis let dated May 21, 1952, and report of SA  
[redacted] dated May 2, 1952, at Washington, D. C.

The files of the Department of the Army reflect that Pedro P. Holanda, Army Serial Numbers 6736045 and W-2123051, enlisted on July 5, 1928, at San Francisco, California. Holanda was retired as a Master Sergeant on March 31, 1949, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, by reason of physical disability incurred in the line of duty after twenty years of honorable service. The diagnosis for his retirement was Encephalopathy, Post Traumatic, severe. This injury occurred on June 3, 1942, at Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Islands, as a result of a Japanese bomb blast. Holanda was advanced on the retirement list to Warrant Officer (jg), and is currently receiving retirement pay in that grade. There was no derogatory information contained in the subject's service record.

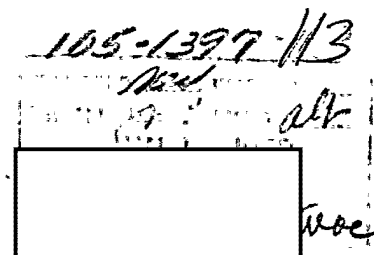
Additional information as appearing in the subject's service record is set out below:

Date of Birth:	April 13, 1906
Place of Birth:	Leyte, Philippine Islands
Height:	66½ inches
Weight:	139 pounds
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black
Marital Status:	Married
Former Occupation:	Professional soldier
Home Address:	PO Box 575 Riverbank, California (1951)
Relatives:	Maxima A. Holand, wife PO box 575 Riverbank, California Victor Holanda, father Guindapunan, Palo Leyte, Philippine Islands

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-10-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Enclosure *nee*

cc: SAC, San Francisco (105-882)



A search of the name indices of the Identification Division resulted in locating a noncriminal record for Pedro Pagota Holanda, FBI #99003B. A transcript of this record is enclosed.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>6/17/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/22;6/5/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>DONALD G. HARRIS ddm</b>
TITLE <b>COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - PI</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Major GORDON L. HARRIS, Dover, N.J. was a CIC officer in Northern Luzon, Philippine Island, during last months of 1945. He observed and reported Hukbalahap activities. HARRIS wrote an article on the activity of the Huks in the Philippine Islands. Article published in 1948. Article set out. HARRIS has no first-hand information on CP activities in Philippine Islands since 1946 but advised he has been following their activities closely in magazine articles and newspapers. HARRIS has no knowledge of activities between Huks in Philippine Islands and persons in the United States at the present time. HARRIS does not know [redacted]. HARRIS stated that he recalled VICENTE LAVA was Professor in the University of the Philippines at Manila and Technical Advisor to the Huks. [redacted]

[redacted]

prior to the end of the war. HARRIS believes that the primary objective of the Philippine CP was the ouster of the United States from the Philippines.

- RUC -

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT		20 105-1397-1114	
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3 - Washington Field (105-1397) (Reg. Mail)		[initials]	
2 - Newark (105-785)		[initials]	
[redacted]		[redacted]	

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NK 105-785

DETAILS:

At Dover, N.J.

Major GORDON L. HARRIS, Ordnance Corps, Intelligence Officer of Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., advised that he was formerly the editor of the Lakeland News in Dover, N.J. and that he returned to active duty in the Army in January of this year.

HARRIS stated that during the last war he was a CIC agent stationed in the Philippine Islands and during the last few months of 1945 he was sent to Northern Luzon in the Philippines with orders to observe and report the activities of the Hukbalahap movement.

HARRIS furnished the following brief history of the Hukbalahap in the Philippines:

He stated that in March 1942 in the Bulacan Province of the Philippines three men, LUIS TARUC, CASTRO ALEJANDRINO and Dr. VICENTE LAVA formed the Hukbalahap movement. He advised that all three of these people in his opinion were members of the Communist Party and had been trained in early years in Moscow. He stated that the Huk movement was formed to fight the Japanese and while they were fighting the Japanese they formed cadres in the rural sections of Luzon. He explained that the Japanese occupation Army only controlled the city areas during their occupation and the Huks recruited by force persons that were in positions to control and influence large groups of the masses of the Philippine peasants, such as, school superintendents, city officials and persons with other public positions. These persons were schooled and were told that as soon as the Japanese were driven out of the Philippines the Huk would set up a People's Government with the recruited persons in positions of authority.

He stated that the Huks did set up their government after the American Army drove the Japanese out of the Philippines but that the American Army refused to recognize the Huk Government and instead recognized the original Commonwealth Government of the Philippines.

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HARRIS stated that this caused a vicious period of revolution between the Huks and the Commonwealth Government, which was finally quieted down by the arrest by American CIC agents of LUIS TARUC and CASTRO ALEJANDRINO. He advised that both of these persons were put in jail. He stated that they were later released.

HARRIS advised that when he came home and got out of the Army in early 1946, he wrote an article on the Huk movement and attempted to get it published in several different magazines. He stated that it was eventually published in the 10/15/48 issue of the Commonwealth.

The article is as follows:

#### THE HUK GUERRILLAS

By GORDON L. HARRIS

A painfully familiar story is unfolding in the Philippines where President QUIRINO has learned the bitter futility of compromising with Communism.

Anti-religious as well as anti-government in purpose, the Communist movement in the Islands is spearheaded by the notorious Hukbalahap, or "People's Army against the Japanese." Just as in Greece and elsewhere on the European continent, the Hukbalahap guerrillas supposedly joined the World War II battle against Nazism and Japanese expansion. Instead of disbanding following V-J Day, the Huks increased their strength by forcible recruiting, added to their munitions cache by raiding U. S. Army supply dumps and embarked upon a campaign to seize control of Central Luzon.

The parallel with the Greek situation goes even further. After the late President MANUEL ROXAS launched the new Republic of the Philippines, he ordered the Philippine Army to put down the Communist-inspired insurrection which had paralyzed recovery efforts in provinces whose rice fields and fish ponds are the Islands' larder.

LUIS TARUC, "generalissimo" of Hukbalahap, became an outlaw with a price on his head. Repeated clashes between the



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Army and Huk squadrons drove these bandit-like gangs back into isolated areas, but failed to smash the Communist strength. Experts at nocturnal raids and terrorist kidnappings, Hukbalahap was just about an even match for the Army on familiar terrain. Nor was the policing process rendered more effective by infiltration tactics carried on within the Philippine Army by Huk agitators.

Then ROXAS died and QUIRINO was advised to offer peace. He declared a general amnesty, telling the Huks they would be forgiven all crimes except rape--though murder was the No. 1 offense. TARUC was invited to join the Philippine legislature --to which he had been "elected" along with several lieutenants in the early months of 1946. The Roxas administration refused to recognize the election, contending it was achieved through force and intimidation. Huk troops guarded the polling places to make sure no one voted against their leaders. Not a single opposition candidate ran on the same ballot.

By August 14, last day for the Huks to accept amnesty, the grand total of 45 guns had been turned in. President QUIRINO said 4,000 members of the National Peasants Union (P.K.M.) and "displaced persons" accepted the Government's liberal terms. But the Peasants Union claimed a membership of 100,000 and the Huks reportedly owned 40,000 firearms.

In two weeks following August 14, the Government reported 45 persons killed in sporadic outbreaks involving Hukbalahap and the constabulary. On August 29, following QUIRINO'S admission that Hukbalahap is Communist in leadership, TARUC and his lieutenants brazenly conducted a protest meeting in Manila's Plaza Miranda coinciding with Sunday services in Quiapo Cathedral. The man to whom QUIRINO offered peace charged the President failed to live up to his commitments.

\*

For several months following V-J Day, I lived in San Fernando, Pampanga--the focal point of the Communist revolution. I attended Huk demonstrations in Pampanga, Tarlac, Bulacan and Nueva Ecija Provinces--hearing the familiar phrases about "American imperialism" and "Catholic fascism"

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and "democratic Russia." I saw the Peasants Union flag, a red banner upon which a white peasant's knife was imposed. Back in the barrios where fewer "unfriendly" observers were anticipated, the flag of the hammer and sickle was unfurled.

This is the area of maximum penetration by the Communists where, for nearly three years, the hold of the Commonwealth Government and then the Republic has indeed been shaky.

This is the bloody battleground where innumerable killings have reddened the soil over which American and Japanese forces fought two campaigns. Where Catholic priests have been tortured and shot if they spoke out against the Communists. On Christmas night, 1944, a priest celebrating midnight mass in Malolos was taken from the church, riddled and bullets and left on the steps to die. In isolated Candaba, the retreat toward which the Huks move in emergencies, a priest was shot through the mouth. I talked to priests whose congregations had been forcibly detained from Mass.

I saw the grave where Huks buried the Governor of Tarlac Province shortly before the 1946 voting. He had been kidnaped, tortured, partially burned and buried alive. Philippine MP's were ambushed and brutally tortured. U.S. Army personnel were fired upon while driving along the main highway between Manila and San Fernando. Army trucks were held up at road blocks and their cargoes stolen. The railway between Manila and the north was frequently raided.

Where UNRRA supplies fell into the hands of municipal authorities under Huk control, they were parceled out only to deserving "barrio lieutenants" actually leaders of Communist cells. Much of the relief goods reached the black market, just as did the rice seized from the peasants by their Union as "dues". Storekeepers also paid tribute. A few were reluctantly persuaded to comply with Huk demands in the city of Angeles when P.K.M. strong men stood outside their doors.

All of this, of course, did not begin spontaneously. Prior to World War II there had been occasional and small-scale uprisings in Pampanga Province--an important source of U.S. sugar supply. There is evidence that as far back as 1925, carefully selected Filipino labor leaders, newspaper

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editors, men in contact with groups or the means of contacting groups, were sent to Moscow for propaganda schooling.

The No. 1 target then, and now, is the United States. Ouster of American interests from the Islands, particularly removal of U. S. Army, Navy and air bases, has long preoccupied the Communist leadership.

Communists also demanded break-up of estates and ownership of land by the peasants. They wanted a strongly nationalist Philippine government, ownership of public utilities and, of course, a foreign policy slanted towards Russia and away from the U. S.

Coincident with the Japanese invasion, the Communist movement took on new guise. Facing a common enemy, which overran a stout-hearted but hopeless defense by American and Philippine forces, the people turned in desperation to this "grass-roots" movement. Early in 1942 the Socialist-Communist forces met in secret conclave to establish the Hukbalahap. TARUC and his cohorts claim many successes against Japanese occupation forces.

\*

Not until the U.S. Sixth Army returned to Bataan in 1944 did the story of Hukbalahap brutality come to light. If the Huks fought the Japanese, they fought loyal guerrillas under American command even harder. They set out to achieve firm grip on the peasant masses. There is some reason to believe the Communist activity was tolerated by the Japanese because it was anti-American basically and anti-Commonwealth as well.

As the Japanese retreated towards Baguio and inevitable surrender, the Huks made their move. TARUC seized the provincial government, naming his No. 1 lieutenant, ALEJANDRINO, as governor. TARUC refused to place his forces at the disposal of General MAC ARTHUR, insisting upon recognition of his guerrillas as an independent Army of the Philippines. He would not order his men to surrender their weapons, though he promised to do so.

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Finally he was jailed on charges of treason, subversion and murder. But immediately after V-J Day, when the authority of the Commonwealth was reestablished, he was freed by the Solicitor General, LORENZO TANADA. The latter insisted TARUC was guilty of no crime except fighting the Japanese. President OSMENA closed his eyes to the true situation, seeking political help from Hukbalahap against ROXAS. There were unverified reports, however, that the Huks, had penetrated Malacanan, the Philippine "White House" and had threatened the safety of OSMENA'S family.

One of TARUC'S lieutenants had been appointed a Presidential adviser. Many others were recognized as guerrilla officers and given high positions in the Philippine Army. At the camps where guerrillas were processed for recognition and back pay, Huk organizers recruited new adherents to their cause. Huk propaganda, filled with Communist doctrine and violently anti-government, appeared in Philippine Army camps. Officers who resisted were marked men. Many were murdered.

\*

Nor did the Communists confine their infiltration efforts to the military. During the occupation propaganda schools were set up in remote barrios. Educators, doctors, lawyers were spirited away from their homes, to attend classes. Under the guise of protecting them from the Japanese, the Communists sought new voices to spread their doctrines. Anyone who refused to cooperate was immediately branded a collaborator. Huk executioners took care of the recalcitrant.

By liberal use of the smear technique, Communists managed to weaken the faith of the common people in their elected leaders. Either a man was a "collaborator" or "Fascist", if he resisted the Huks. If he lived, he was mistrusted. If he died, well who could prove he was right?

Chinese Communists, just 600 miles from their homeland, joined the revolutionary movement with alacrity. The

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newspapers they control in Manila supported Hukbalahap and the Peasants Union--actually one and the same organization.

Chinese language schools were opened at district headquarters throughout Central Luzon where the "New Life" philosophy was taught. Chinese bankers or merchants loyal to the Kuomintang were forced to contribute to support the movement. A Chinese legion was formed within Hukbalahap.

The Communist military organization has a basic unit known as a squadron which is responsible for a given area. Within this area it is the supreme authority, conducting secret courts, performing marriages and baptisms under the Red flag, levying taxes, decreeing executions and generally fulfilling the functions of government and church. Lest there be any misunderstanding among youth, Communist teachers were planted in public schools wherever the authority of the Commonwealth could be successfully challenged.

Squadron leaders and their subordinates adopt fictitious names to mask their identities. Such ridiculous soubriquets as "Blue Eagle", "Strong Boy", or "Linda Bie" were proudly used.

Captured Japanese arms and U. S. Army weapons stolen from supply depots gave the Huks despotic authority. Mount Arayat, the volcanic peak rising above the Central Luzon plain, was selected as the primary base of operations. In December, 1946, a B-29 bomber about to land on nearby Clark Field was fired upon by heavy calibre machine guns from emplacements on Arayat. The Huks are known to possess, in quantity, 30-calibre and 45-calibre machine guns, mortars, automatic shoulder weapons and artillery. They also maintain hidden air fields and have military vehicles, including tanks.

Their officers have an excellent comprehension of guerrilla tactics and are expert at "hit-and-run" raids.

As for the peasant, caught between the Communist and Government programs, the postwar period has been a hideous

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nightmare. He must accept the fact of Communist power, because he has seen it demonstrated in his own barrio. Willing or unwilling, he has no choice but to live with it, supporting it by his rice crop and taxes and, frequently, even to taking up arms. Until and unless the Republic can restore faith in the Government's authority, recovery cannot be achieved in Luzon.

\* \* \*

HARRIS advised that he has never heard of [redacted] and could furnish no information regarding him.

He also stated that his best recollection of [redacted] is that VICENTE was the Professor in the University of the Philippines in Manila and Technical Advisor to the Huks. [redacted]

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[redacted]  
of the war in 1945.

HARRIS also explained that he recalls there was an official record which referred to a 9-point program demanded of Mr. MC NUTT, the United States Commissioner in the Philippines in the fall of 1945 or early 1946 by the Communist Party of the Philippines. He recalled that foremost in this list of demands was the removal of all United States armed forces from the Islands and surrender of United States bases there. This was one of the motivating purposes of the Hukbalahap. He stated that it was his personal opinion that the Communist movement had as its primary purpose the ouster of all United States troops and personnel from the Philippines because the Islands flank the China coast and if we maintained Naval and Air bases we could control the sea lanes to China.

He also stated that there is on file a record of the seizure in a Filipino Military Police raid conducted in

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Farlac, Philippine Islands, of documents revealing the oath of allegiance required of all members of Hukbalahap or the National Peasants Union. This oath pledged allegiance first to the Communist International, next to the Communist Party of the Philippines and lastly to the Commonwealth Government.

HARRIS advised that he obtained information from an ex-legislator of the Philippine Islands, JUAN FELEO of Nueva Ecija Province of a connection between the CIO in the United States and the Committee on Labor Organization (CLO) which was another arm of the Huk movement. HARRIS stated that CIO representatives who visited the Philippines about V-J Day pledged their support to the labor organizing work and also arranged for regular financial contributions from the United States to the CLO. HARRIS advised that he could not say whether the CIO delegates knew that the CLO was Communist dominated.

HARRIS stated that the Hukbalahap distributed handbills in Manila coincident with the United States Army troop demonstrations demanding early return home for the G.I.s.

A paragraph from one of the handbills which is mentioned above is as follows:

"GI's! We want you to know that we are your friends, your brothers in arms who fought with you and shed our blood together with yours to free the the Philippines. All we want is democracy in the Philippines. We support your desire to go home to your loved ones because your job is finished. And we are confident that you will not willingly become pawns in the plot to thwart the will of the people and mar clean, free democratic elections in our country."

HARRIS advised that he had information, at that time, to the effect that the Chinese Communists maintained closest relations with the Huks and that the Chinese Red press in Manila supported them constantly. He stated that in June 1945 there was information that the Chinese Communists in Luzon and the Islands to the South were ~~putting~~ the

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'squeeze" on the Nationalist Chinese merchants in the Islands and extracted money from them to support the war in China.

HARRIS stated that since the Spring of 1946, when he was discharged from the Army, he has had no first-hand information of the CP activities in the Philippine Islands which he describes as being synonymous with the Huk movement.

He stated that he has tried to follow the activities closely in newspaper and magazine articles but that he has no knowledge of activities between the Huks or Communists in the Philippines and persons in the United States.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-



NK 105-785

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Report of SA NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA, New York,  
4/11/52.

## NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 7/11/52

PLEASE PREPARE THE FOLLOWING FOR WFO ROOM NO. 407 PHONE 830

☐ PHOTOSTATING

☐ MULTI-LITHING

☐ ADDRESSOGRAPHING

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REMARKS OR DESCRIPTION

**COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RI**

WOC:ms 228.14

105-1397

APPROVED

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SECRET 1.

Spring

Indexed

Filed

**SIGNED**

**H. B. HOOD**  
**SAC.**

105-1397-115

## PHOTOGRAPHIC

NEGATIVES	
POSITIVES	
CONTACT-PRINTS	
ENLARGEMENTS	
LANTERN SLIDES	
MOUNTING	
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## PRINTING

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NO. 265

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DATE 7/11/52

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☐ PHOTOGRAPHING  
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☐ PHOTOSTATING

☐ MULTI-LITHING

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105-1397

APPROVED

SIGNED

**R. B. HOOD**  
**SAC.**

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1. 155-1597-116

# PHOTOGRAPHIC

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FD-72  
(2-10-49)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 16 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/9,10/52	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] WOC:mss
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - FI

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PEDRO P. HOLANDA, Army Serial Numbers 6736045 and W-2123051; born April 13, 1906; enlisted in United States Army, July 5, 1928; was retired March 31, 1949, and presently resides at Riverbank, California.

- C -

## DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Baltimore Division ascertained that no record of PEDRO P. HOLANDA could be found in the files of T-1, another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations.

The files of the Department of the Army reflect that PEDRO P. HOLANDA, Army Serial Numbers 6736045 and W-2123051, enlisted on July 5, 1928, at San Francisco, California. HOLANDA was retired as a Master Sergeant on March 31, 1949, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California, by reason of physical disability incurred in the line of duty after twenty years of honorable service. At the time HOLANDA was retired, he was advanced on the retirement list to Warrant Officer (jg), and is currently receiving retirement pay in this grade. HOLANDA is described in the Army records as follows:

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		105	1397	117
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(3) - Washington Field (105-1397) 11200				

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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-1397

Date of Birth:	April 13, 1906
Place of Birth:	Leyte, Philippine Islands
Height:	66½ inches
Weight:	139 pounds
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black
Marital Status:	Married
Former Occupation:	Professional Soldier
Home Address:	Post Office Box 575, Riverbank, California (1951)
Relatives:	MAXIMA A. HOLANDA, wife, Post Office Box 575, Riverbank, California VICTOR HOLANDA, father, Guindapunan, Palo Leyte, Philippine Islands.

The indices of the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, contains a non-criminal record for PEDRO PAGOTA HOLANDA, which reflects that he has FBI Number 99003B.

- CLOSED -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of this report is being furnished the San Francisco Division for informational purposes, inasmuch as it contains information regarding PEDRO P. HOLANDA, who resides in the San Francisco Division territory.

This case is being closed, as all logical leads have been covered and no substantial amount of information has been developed indicating any connection between Communist Activities in the Philippines and the United States, and because individual case files have been opened on persons of Philippine Nationality residing in the United States, who are, or may be associated with Communist Activities in the United States.

INFORMANT

T-1 is G-2, as reflected in Baltimore letter to Washington Field Office dated May 19, 1952.

REFERENCES:

Bureau letter dated June 18, 1952.

Report of Special Agent DONALD G. HARRIS dated June 17, 1952, at Newark, New Jersey.



ROUTING SLIP

Date 11/4/52

SAC:

WFO

Field Division

RE: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
IS - PI

100-0-10688

The attached is for your information. If  
used in a future report, (X) conceal all sources,  
(X) paraphrase contents. ( ) Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-10-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
105-1397-  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
NOV 11 1952  
Director  
[Redacted Box]  
*Woe*

*Index  
attached*

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~~SECRET~~

Director, FBI (64-200-239)

10/8/52

SAC, Honolulu (100-5354)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI  
(Origin Washington Field)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET~~

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[REDACTED] which may have  
some intelligence value to the Bureau.

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Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 14

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